

At New-Orleans.

of good clean salt

At Pensacola.

At Baton Rouge.

At Natchitoches

of pork
fresh flour

good clean salt
of good hard soap

e du Chien, Mi

of good hard soap
good hard tallow can

good elder vinegar
the 1st day of June, 18

One fourth on the first day of June, 1926
One fourth on the first day of September, 1926
One fourth on the first day of December, 1926; and
The remainder on the first day of March, 1927

The quantity to be contracted for at the Conneil Bluffs, Cantonment Gibson, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien, St. Peter's, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will depend on the crops and manufactures at those posts; the power, therefore, is reserved by the Commissary General of Subsistence,

A copy tests JEFFERSON PRICE, D. C. for
DANIEL B. PRICE, Clerk J. C. C.
\$1. 00.

A copy just, DANLB PRICE, CLE
28 2/11

Natural History.

POMPEII.

Concluded.

To proceed now to the public edifices. The temple of Isis is still standing, with its Doric pillars, and its walls painted with emblems of the service of the deity, such as the hippopotamus, crocodile, &c. The sacred vessels, lamps, and tables of Isis are still to be seen. From a little chapel within, a poisonous vapour is said formerly to have arisen, which the heathen priests may have used for every species of deception. This vapour is said to have increased after the violent eruptions of Vesuvius, but has not latterly given out the slightest smell.

A small Grecian temple of which only two pillars remain, had been probably already destroyed by an earthquake, which, in the reign of Titus, preceded the dreadful eruption of the volcano. On the opposite side of this temple there is still an edifice, called the quarters of the soldiers, because all sorts of arms, pictures of soldiers, and a skeleton in chains were found there. By others it has been considered the forum of Pompeii.

Two Theatres, the smaller one particularly, are in an excellent state of preservation. The structure of this one is such as was usually adopted by the ancients, and is well deserving of modern imitation, as it affords the spectators commodious seats, a fine view of the stage and facility of hearing. Although sufficiently large to contain two thousand persons, the plebeians standing in a broad gallery at the top, were quite able to see all that was passing on the stage as the magistrate sat in his marble balcony. In this gallery the arrangements for spreading the sail cloth over the spectators are still visible. The stage itself is very broad, as it has no side walls and appears less deep than it really is. A wall runs across it, and cuts off just as much room as is necessary for the accommodation of the performers. But this room has three very broad doors; the middle one is distinguished by its height, and the space behind it is still deeper than in front. If these doors, as may be conjectured, always stood open, the stage was in fact large, and afforded besides the advantage of being able to display a double scenery; if, for example, the scene in front was that of a street, there might have been behind a free prospect into the open field.

The cemetery lies before the gate of the high road. The tomb of the priestess Mameia is very remarkable: it was erected according to the epitaph, by virtue of a decree of the Decemviri. In the midst of little boxes of stone, in square piles, and on a sort of altar, the family urns were placed in little niches; and without these piles the broken masks are still to be seen. In front of the cemetery by the road side, is a beautiful seat forming a semicircle, that will contain twenty or thirty persons. It was probably overshadowed by trees eighteen hundred years ago; under which the women of Pompeii sat in the cool of the evenings, while their children played before them, and viewed the crowds that were passing through the gate.

To the above particulars from the pen of the elegant and lively Kotzebue, the following details, given by a late very accurate traveller, are subjoined.

The entrance into Pompeii is by a quadrangular court, nearly of the size of the ruined part of our Leicester square. This court is surrounded on every side by a colonnade which supports the roof of a gallery; and the latter ends of several small apartments, not unlike the cells of a prison. The columns are of brick, stuccoed over, and painted of a deep red: they are in height from ten to twelve feet, are placed at about a like distance from each other; and are of the Doric order, fluted two thirds from the top, and well proportioned. After a variety of conjectures relative to the purpose to which this building was applied, it has been ascertained that it was either a barracks for soldiers, (various pieces of armour having been found in some of the cells) or the *Prætorium* of the Governor, where a body of military must have been stationed. Adjacent to it stood the Theatres, the forum, and one or two temples, all connected by very neat and well paved courts.

The smaller of the Theatres is to the right, and is called the covered Theatre, because it was so constructed, that, by means of canvass awnings, the spectators were defended from the sun and rain. A door through the wall leads to the different galleries, and to the open space in the centre, resembling the pit of a modern Theatre. The interior is beautifully neat; and, with the exception of the spoilation of the marble slabs, removed to the Palace of the Portici, with which the whole of the inside, not excepting the seats, had been covered, is in excellent preservation. On each side are the seats for the magistrates; the orchestra, as in modern Theatres, is in front of the stage; and the latter, with its brick wings is very shallow. This Theatre was calculated to contain about two thousand spectators. From its level a stair case leads to an eminence on which several public buildings are situated. The most conspicuous of these is a small temple said to have been dedicated to Isis, and having a secret passage, perforated in two places, whence the priests are supposed to have delivered to the deluded multitude the oracles of that deity.

Within a paved court is an altar, of a round shape, on the one side, and on the other side a well. A cistern with four apertures, was placed at a small distance, to facilitate the procuring water. In this court, sacrifices and other holy rites are conjectured to have taken place. Various articles for sacrifice, such as kumys, tripods, &c. having been found, when the place was last excavated. One of the tripods is of the most remarkable workmanship. On each of the three legs a beautiful sphinx, with an unusual head dress, is carved probably in allusion to the hidden meanings of the oracles which were delivered in the above mentioned temple. The hoop in which the base of the tripod was sunk, is elegantly decorated with runs heads, connected by garlands of flowers, and within the basin, which is cracked earth, the very rim is left from the sacrificial fire nearly two thousand years ago, as fresh as if they had been the remains of yesterday's fire.

From the above court, you enter on a somewhat larger, with a stone path in the centre, leading to the temple of Isis. The spot there is a fine example of the Doric temple.

the place where the public orators pleaded in the presence of the people. Every thing here is in the highest order and preservation.

The great amphitheatre proudly rears its walls over every other edifice on the same elevated spot. It is a stupendous structure, and has twenty-four rows of seats, the circumference of the lowest of which is about 750 feet. It is estimated to have contained about 30,000 spectators. The upper walls are much injured, having partially projected above ground long before the discovery of Pompeii.

A corn field leads to the excavated upper end of the high street, which consists of a narrow road for cars, with foot pavement on each side. The middle is paved with large blocks of marble, and the rutts of the wheels proclaim its antiquity, even at the time of its being overthrown. The footpaths are elevated about a foot and a half from the level of the carriage road. The houses on each side, whether shops or private buildings, have not any claim to external elegance: they consist of a ground floor only, and, with the exception of the door, have not an opening towards the street. The windows of the private houses look to an inner square court, and are in general very high. The apartments themselves are, with the exception of one in each house, which probably served as a drawing room, both low and diminutive. In point of decoration they are neat, and in many instances, elegant: the floors generally consist of figured pavements, either in larger stones of various colours, regularly cut and systematically disposed, or are formed of a beautiful mosaic, with a fanciful border, and an animal figure in the centre. The geometrical lines and figures in the design of the borders, have an endless variety of the most pleasing shapes, to display the fertile imagination of the artists. Their tessellated pavements alone must convince us that the ancients were well skilled in geometry. The ground is usually white, and the ornaments black; but other colours are often employed with increased effect.

The walls of the apartments are equally, if not still more deserving attention. They are painted, either in compartments, exhibiting some mythological or historical event, or simply covered over with a light ground, adorned with a border and perhaps an elegant little vignette, in the centre or at equal distances. But few of the historical paintings now exist in Pompeii: for wherever a wall was found to contain a tolerable picture, it was removed and deposited in the museum at Portici. To effect this the greatest care and ingenuity were required, as to peel off by means of sawing pieces of the wall, twenty and more square feet in extent, without destroying the picture. This however was not a modern invention, for, among the excavated remains of a tablin, the workmen came to an apartment containing paintings which had been separated by the ancients themselves from a wall, with the obvious intent of being introduced in another place. This was however prevented by the ruin of the city; and the paintings, therefore, were found leaning against the wall of the apartment.

Another excavated portion of Pompeii, is likewise part of a street, and, being perfectly in a line with the one already described, is conjectured to be a continuation, or rather the extremity of the latter; in which case Pompeii must have been a city of considerable importance, and its main street nearly a mile in length. The houses here, as in the other instance, are distributed into shops and private dwellings, some of the latter of which are distinguished by the remains of former internal elegance, such as tessellated pavements, painted walls, &c.; most of them have likewise an interior court, surrounded by apartments.

Mr. Taylor, who is engaged in his researches at Pompeii, in a letter to his friend, Mr. Nodder, dated Pompeii, Nov. 16, 1824, says, "One of the rooms in these baths, (speaking of some hot baths recently discovered,) my attention has been particularly attracted by three sextonades of bronze, of a form entirely unknown, and in the highest state of preservation. One of them was placed the skeleton of a female, whose arms and neck were covered with jewels; in addition to gold bracelets, the form of which was already known. I have taken off the neck of the skeleton a necklace, the workmanship of which is absolutely miraculous. I assure you that our most skillful Jewellers could make nothing more elegant, or of better taste. It has all the beautiful workmanship of the Moorish jewels which I examined at Grenada, and of the same design which are to be found in the dresses of the Moorish women, and on the Jewesses of Tetuan on the coast of Africa. The bracelets form a single ring, and are so perfectly resembling each other, that one would suppose them manufactured by the same artist. The principal hall of the baths is covered with beautiful ornaments, and the cornice is supported by an infinite number of small figures in alto relievo of a very original character. It is difficult to describe the charm that one feels in touching these objects on the very spot where they have stood for ages, and before the illusion is entirely destroyed. One of the windows was covered with magnificent glass which has just been deposited in the museum of Naples.

Further account of the Organic Remains discovered by Mr. Samuel W. Schofield of New Orleans, between Plaquemine and the lakes, published in this paper of the 7th ult.

A gentleman now in this city (New Orleans) has a collection of bones, that he has spent one year in disintering from a breach about forty miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, he has expended his all in their obtention; and as the magnitude of the bones is calculated even to confound the most expert osteologists, the citizens will be amply gratified by spending a few bits each, for the sight, and advantage of the gentleman, who unites with a good share of understanding, a pleasing deportment.

We may ransack the annals of Linnæus—we may search Goldsmith from index to appendix—we may go through the entire routine of natural history—we may resort to all kinds of monstrous exaggerations of the mammoth, yet all will fall short of the present wonder, which is at least the eighth of the world. The accounts given of the mammoth, the elephant, the whale, the serpent, &c. are not a bagatelles in comparison to the genuine description that this animal admits of, from the dimensions of the parts of the skeleton, already obtained.

One of the bones is eighteen feet in length, with a corresponding breadth; the largest extremity evidently answers to the human scapula; it tapers off to a point, and retains a flatness to the terminations; from these facts we may infer that this bone constituted a fin, or finery; one of its edges, from alternate exposures to the tide and atmosphere, has become spongy or porous, but, generally, it is in a perfect state of ossification. It is evident that there was a corresponding fin, or finery; therefore the animal must have been fifty feet in breadth from one extremity of a fin to the other, allowing for wear and tear, as well as a disproportionate width of the back to the length of the fin.

There are several of the *Dorsal Vertebrae*, and one of the *lumbar*, and a bone answering to the *coccygis* in our anatomy. The *Vertebrae* are sound, and corresponding in size to the largest bone; the prominences of the *Vertebrae* are three feet in extent; they lend to the supposition that the animal had considerable protuberances on the back; the body of each *Vertebra* is at least twenty inches in diameter, and as many in length; the tube and cavity, for containing the spinal marrow; is six inches in diameter; some of the arterial and nervous identations or courses are yet visible. There is a bone similar to our *os calcis*, one foot in length, and, I suppose, eight inches in diameter. From all those circumstances, it was evidently an animal that surpasses any that history has made us acquainted with in the animal kingdom. If the skeleton was collected, and the bones all put in entire, it would compensate us for a pilgrimage at least to Mecca.

Whether it was herbivorous or carnivorous, aquatic or terraneous, we cannot decide; yet, we think that Doct. Mitchell will place it among the amphibious; we should think that mythology hold out its ancestor in the Leviathan of the deep—that it would have despised a relationship with the mammoth, with the whale, the elephant and the unicorn, we are well convinced. We will content ourselves for the present by supposing an innumerate, as it is quite anomalous to all animals that have come under our scrutiny. We think that it will bring Doct. Mitchell to his *plus ultra* in genus to give it a class, or trace out its lineage. —*Lon. Gaz.*

Miscellaneous.

FOURTH OF JULY, IN PRISON.

Amongst the numerous accounts of the recent celebration of the anniversary of our independence, the following cannot fail to attract notice. The poor debtors confined in Worcester jail, Massachusetts, celebrated the day in the following manner as described in a Boston paper.

By the kindness of the keeper the unfortunate tenants of the jail in Worcester, were permitted to assemble in the Debtor's room; we cannot say to celebrate their own Freedom, but the independence of their fellow citizens. We are not informed whether they sat down to a "sumptuous entertainment," whether their room was "tastefully ornamented" with paintings, portraits, evergreens, &c. or whether the "flowing glass" went merrily round; but we are assured, that however long they may have been immured in the close and dreary walls of the jail, or have been deprived of that for which their fathers fought and bled, and for which their brethren throughout the continent were at that moment offering their tribute of praise and thanksgiving—they had lost none of the spirit of '76. The star of liberty was still standing firm in their hearts, though they were not permitted to mingle its incense with that of their brethren—the flame of patriotism was not extinguished in their bosoms, though unfortunately it was smothered by the damp walls of a dungeon. As proof of what we have asserted, we give some of their sentiments:—

New England.—A land where "liberty abroad walks unconfined," and the debts of the unfortunate—how easily paid!

Liberty.—Secured by bolts and bars, we fear not the loss of it.

Our Legislative Body.—While they support imprisonment for debt, they are not unconscious that "Liberty alone can give the flower of life its beauty and its sweetness."

Our present Mansion.—Where thieves do not break in to steal.

Freedom.—A sly fellow—nothing but looks, keys, bolts and fetters can insure his safe keeping.

The Sheriff of this County.—May he this day partake of as good a dinner as we do, and feel as independent as we in fact are.

Independence.—Dearly purchased by our forefathers, and richly inherited by us their children.

The day we celebrate.—"No arrangements are made for spirituous liquors."

This day within the rugged walls,

May peace and hope abound,

Tomorrow, may we roam abroad

And tread on Freedom's ground.

The Eagle of Liberty.—Place her here, and fear nothing for her safe keeping.

Our Militia.—The sound of their music has this day given us curricular proof of their correct discipline.

Massachusetts.—The Cradle of Liberty—she rocks too hard for the repose of poor debtors.

MACHIAS, July 7, 1825.

Another Fish Story.—On Monday, the 30th June, a whaling company, at Prospect Harbor in the town of Gouldsborough, discovered a whale off the Harbor, and went in pursuit of it. They soon got within a proper distance, and fastened to the monster of the deep, *secundum altem*. The whale, not well pleased with the uncivil salutations, made the best of its way out to sea, drawing the boat by the force of the warp fastened to its body. After proceeding in this uncomfortable situation, four or five miles, the animal became weak from loss of blood, and the company then hauled in the warp in order to get within a proper distance to throw the lances. They inflicted repeated wounds, until the huge creature seemed entirely exhausted, and sunk to the bottom of the ocean. After waiting the usual time for the body to rise, they began to haul in the warp; but without any suspicion that the whale was alive, or near them, it leaped from the water, and laid itself directly across the boat, as if it were in the twinkling of an eye. The boat's crew disentangled themselves from the unwelcome visitor, and took to the water. The whale remained across the boat about two minutes, and

then slid off, fell foremost, into the ocean, and again sunk. The boat was left by the whale upside down, and the men, with great labor gained her, and placed themselves on her bottom. It was with much anxiety that they kept themselves in this unsafe retreat, expecting every moment to be swallowed up in the mighty deep. They remained in this situation four or five hours, when they were happily relieved by a boat which discovered them at a distance. Two of the crew were badly bruised by hollering on to the boat, and one severely wounded by a stroke from the whale. The whale rose on the second or third day. It was about 30 feet long. The boat's crew consisted of Robert C. Palmer, Dan. Noonan, Stephen Clark, John Russell, and Stephen Clark, Jr. Mr. Palmer, after remaining on the bottom of the boat for some time, attempted to swim to the shore, but after proceeding about a quarter of a mile, finding he could not reach the shore, he returned to the boat, and took his former position among his suffering friends. Before he left the boat, he shook hands with all his associates, expecting never again to see them. The person who relieved them, was Capt. Joseph Was. of the boat Star, by whose assistance the whale was towed into Prospect Harbor. —*Eastern Argus.*

From the Connecticut Journal LIGHTNING RODS.

In the recently published number of Professor Silliman's Journal of Science, (Vol. IX, No. 11) we notice a valuable paper on lightning rods, by Dr. J. Van Rensselaer of New York; which it is hoped will be eminently useful in calling public attention to this important subject. The paper commences with the following remark:

"We hear so frequently of the destruction of lives and property by the effect of lightning, that it is surprising more effectual measures are not taken to guard against its power. In the country where the discovery was made, we should naturally expect to find it in extensive use; and yet England and France are both more zealous than the government of the United States in bringing to perfection the science of Franklin."

After referring to several authors who have written on this subject, and remarking briefly on the proprieties of the electric fluid, Dr. V. proceeds to give directions for the construction and arrangement of lightning rods.

"It is proved by the experiments of MM. de Romains and Charles, that the higher the rod is elevated in the air, other circumstances being equal, the more its efficacy will be increased. It is announced that the most advantageous form for the extremity is that of a very sharp cone. In this country it is usual to have three points diverging—in Europe on the continent particularly, only one is used, placed perpendicularly.

How far the sphere of action of the rod extends has not been accurately determined; but it is known that some buildings have been struck even when they had rods attached to them. This however has always taken place at a distance from the conductor."

"Lightning-rod," continues Dr. V. "consists of two parts, the stem which projects above the roof into the air, and the conductor which descends from the stem to the ground."

Following the French authors Dr. V. gives very precise rules for forming the extremity of the stem, for which the journal of Science may be consulted; but we think such extreme precision in this particular altogether unnecessary. A rod of iron terminated either by one or three sharp points of the same metal, covered with either silver or gold leaf, to prevent rust and consequent bluntness, it is presumed will answer every purpose.

The following rules for the height of the rod deserve the most careful attention.

"It is allowed from experiment, that the stem of a lightning-rod effectually defends a circle of which it is the centre, and whose radius is twice its own height. According to this rule, a building sixty feet square requires only a stem fifteen, or eighteen, feet, raised in the centre of the roof. A building of one hundred and twenty feet, by the same rule, would require a stem of thirty feet; and such is often used; but it is better, instead of one of that length to have two of fifteen or eighteen feet, one being erected 30 feet from the end of the building, the other at the same distance from the other end, and consequently sixty feet from each other. The same rule should be followed for any larger or smaller building."

According to this rule a very large proportion of the rods in this country will not secure the buildings on which they are erected. Many buildings 25 or 30 feet in length have only a rod at one end, rising not more than 6 or 8 feet above the building; and many buildings, with two chimneys 15 or 20 feet distant, have only a rod rising 4 or 5 feet above one chimney. It should be carefully borne in mind that such rods do not secure the remote parts of a building, and that the trifling expense of adding a few feet to the height of the rod ought not to be placed in competition with the hazard of lives and property. To protect two chimneys of equal height with one rod, the height of the rod above the chimney on which it is raised, should be equal to half the distance between the two chimneys—for example, two chimneys 20 feet distant from each other, would be protected by a rod elevated 10 feet above one of the chimneys. This conclusion is readily drawn from the above rule, as given by Dr. V. and the same rule shows that, for the security of a building, we can rarely depend upon a rod of ordinary height on a neighbouring building.

Accidents frequently happening from the destruction of the lower portion of the conductor by rust, the following remarks are important.

"Iron in immediate contact with moist earth soon becomes covered with rust, and in time is destroyed; to prevent this, the conductor should be placed in a trough filled with charcoal, in the following manner. Having made a trench in the ground about two feet deep, a row of brick is laid on the broad side, and covered by another row placed on the edge; a stratum of charcoal is then strewed over the bottom of the bricks, about two inches thick, on which the conductor is laid, and the trough then filled with more charcoal, and by a row of bricks laid on the top. Iron thus buried in charcoal, will suffer no change in thirty years."

It is necessary that the lightning should be conducted, not only to the ground but to moist ground. Dr. V. recommends to lead the conductor, if convenient, into a well at least two feet below water mark; if this is not convenient, it should be carried into the dampest spot near the building.

Our remarks have been confined to the adap-

ting of lightning rods to ordinary buildings. For much minute, though valuable information on the same subject, and for rules in regard to rods for ships, churches, &c. we would recommend the entire paper of Dr. Van Rensselaer to the attention of the public.

THE PRINTER.

An Extract.—Perhaps it may not be amiss to remember the Printer in my discourse. He is a very difficult and disagreeable situation. He trusts every body, he knows not whom; his money is scattered every where, he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, presses and his types, his labor and his living, all must be patiently paid for. You Mr.—and Mr.—and Mr.—and a hundred others that I could name, have taken his newspaper a great while—you and your wives and your children and your neighbours, have been amused and informed and I hope improved by it—if you miss one paper you think very hard of the printer or post for it, for you had rather go without your best meal than without your paper. Have you ever complied with the condition of subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money as he has to furnish you with your paper? Have you contributed your night to pay him for his ink, his paper, his types, his presses; his hand-work and head work?—If you have not got pay him off, "and send no more."

LEARN TO THINK.

It is no uncommon thing to be a people complaining of the evils of this life. Hard times—hard work—unkind neighbours, injustice, oppression, and the like, are expressions as plenty as pumpkins in a farmer's cornfield. And what do they all mean? I should think the better way would be, to try to prevent evils, than to be all the time complaining of them.—Many, no doubt, are unavoidable; but I am fully convinced that a great many of the evils which we suffer might be prevented if we would just stop and think—"Look ere you leap" is an old maxim; but one the less important for being old.

Now I would say to every man about to engage in any enterprise—think well before you undertake. A few thoughts now may save you months of sorrow—"they may indeed save you, and your family from the distressing evils of poverty."—To every profane swearer I would say think before you utter that oath. It may save you from habits which would bring you to the gallows—it may save you from perdition, think, then before you swear. What will it profit? Will it make you happy, virtuous, honourable or beloved? Will profane swearing make you more affectionate, kind and obliging? Will it render you approved of God? Think on these things if you would avoid evils. I would say to the intemperate, to the sabbath breaker, to the devotees of fashion, to the gambler, think, if you would save yourselves from trouble. Who can calculate the evils to which these courses tend? To the angry man I would say think before you rage. Do you say your neighbour has provoked you? What then, will your anger recompense you? See what it will profit you before you indulge your passion. The mad man's words are more than the object of his hate. If then you would punish him, think and be calm.

Want of forethought has proved the ruin of thousands, it has strewn life with thorns. It has enhanced the agonies of death, and filled eternity with wailings.

We have something else to do in this life, than to complain of its evils; and in any way we can be instrumental in preventing them, we are under obligations to do it.

He who has learned to think in season, has learned much. He who has not, is but poorly prepared to act. The former will avoid many evils to which the latter will inevitably be subject. LEARN TO THINK, then should be the motto in every school room, in every library, in every study, in every store, workshop and tavern; at every gambling table, and in every street; in every family and in every private chamber. LEARN TO THINK, and half the evils complained of are unknown.

—*Am. Press.*

From Buenos Ayres.—We are favored by Capt. Allen, of the ship Otello, with Buenos Ayres papers to May 11th, from which we have extracted the following interesting intelligence:

Don Juan Antonio Lavalleja, Don Manuel Oribe, and several other officers of the Banda Oriental, left Buenos Ayres on the 21st April, and landed on the opposite shore the same night, with intent to raise the country against the Brazilian government. About two hundred men had by previous agreement with Lavalleja, assembled at the Isla where he landed; but, fearful of being discovered by the Brazilians, they had dispersed before his arrival; so that instead of an armed auxiliary force—he found only two horses. He mounted two of his party who procured horses for the rest. They immediately discovered a party of about 40 men, of the corps Frutos Rivero, (Brazilians) who with about thirty others, who had been pressed for soldiers, were in Arenal Grande. Lavalleja presented himself before them; they joined and followed him. Having augmented his party by this addition, and by a number of the inhabitants who joined him, he bound himself in the command of about 300 men well armed. With these he entered Soriano and Mercedes or Capilla Nova; and having re-organized the government, he marched to the Rincon de las Gullinas—and destroyed about 200 men who guarded it. The militia of this part and even many Portuguese joined him, and he here found plenty of horses and provisions. Repassing the river Negro, he marched towards the Perito—by stratagem he got possession of the person of Frutos Rivero, the Brazilian military commander of the country, with his escort, who except the officers all joined the party of Lavalleja. Frutos Rivero himself afterwards joined the Revolutionary cause and publicly burnt his Imperial uniform in the streets of Santa Lucia, and had sent a summons to the commander of Montevideo to surrender that place.

From various paragraphs in the Buenos Ayres papers, it appears that the insurrection is very general; that the Orientals were in force in the neighborhood of Montevideo, where the government and inhabitants were in the greatest consternation. A corps of the garrison composed of Pernambuco suspected of disaffection had been disbanded and imprisoned. A number of the principal native inhabitants had been arrested, and were to be sent to Rio Janeiro—the Portuguese inhabitants were taken to the citadel to serve as soldiers, and the guards and patroles men doubled.—*N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.*

The New-York Evening Post states that lady while passing along Greenwich street on Sunday, was overcome with heat, that she fell upon the pavement, and was afterwards attacked with a severe seizure during the night.

The Gazette

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1925.

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

The 24th of July, was the day fixed on by the people of a great number of counties in Virginia, for the meeting in Staunton, of delegates chosen for the purpose of devising a plan for obtaining a convention, for the purpose of revising their constitution. From the Staunton Spectator we learn that thirty-seven counties were represented on that day by upwards of one hundred delegates, among whom were some of the ablest men in the state.

At twelve o'clock the delegates met in the new Presbyterian church, and made choice of the Hon. Wm. McCay of Pendleton county as President, Samuel M. Edwards Esq. of Loudoun county Secretary, and Mr. John Clarke of Augusta county Doorkeeper. Some business preparatory to the proceedings was transacted, and the house adjourned until the next day.

On Tuesday & Wednesday last at 3 o'clock P. M. the Mercury stood in our office at 92 Fahrenheit, which was two degrees higher than at any time this season, and higher than it has been for 5 years.

SHOCKING MURDER.

On the 14th June a Thomas Wiggs and Henry Wells descended the Cumberland river, and about 8 or 9 miles below Eldridge stopped at the house of one Abner Stokes. Shortly after their arrival Wiggs left Stokes' house on foot with the intention of going to Smithland, immediately after his departure, Wells said he had lost his pocket book with a considerable quantity of money, and charged Wiggs with having stolen it. Wells then employed two men to go after Wiggs, who soon overtook him and brought him back, but found on him neither money nor pocket book. It was near dark when they delivered Wiggs to Wells, who with Stokes put him on board a skiff, about dark, bound hand and foot, and rowed him out into the river, where after beating him unmercifully, they cut off both his arms, stabbed him in the breast and then threw him into the river. Four days afterwards his body was found, bound as above mentioned; Stokes was immediately apprehended and committed, but Wells made his escape and we understand the Grand Jury at Princeton have found a true bill against Stokes for Murder.

Thomas Wiggs friends are said to live near Lexington, and if they do they can obtain further information respecting this horrid transaction from Mr Benjamin Marshall in Lexington from whom we obtain the above narrative.

Mr. Bradford, Dear Sir:—Of none with more propriety than yourself can I ask the favour of publishing the following remarks concerning the "Female Academy of this town," which is so honourable and at the same time so profitable in every sense to Lexington. Your ceaseless private industry and your valuable services in promoting all the public objects intended to advance the interests and character of the place, the delight you must feel at beholding what Lexington now is contrasted with what she was in 1779, when according to your own words the "first permanent settlement was made here," the present prosperous condition of its literary institutions after so many vicissitudes—every thing assures me, Sir, that you, who have had so active an agency in promoting the pleasing scene that now surrounds us, will cheerfully contribute all in your power to the advancement of that town, whose infancy you cherished, and which it must now do you good to see moving steadily on to useful and vigorous age. In answer from a friend he observes that LAFAYETTE said in Nottingham Mass. "Lexington I found was a beautiful city, that seemed to have arisen out of the wilderness only fifty years ago," said he speaking of Kentucky, "and think what has been done; then look forward from what has to what will be done in fifty more." Some one expressed a wish that he would stay in the United States. "My Dear Sir," exclaimed he, "I wish I were proscribed in Europe tomorrow; for then I might find ample reason for staying with you always." Confident that these remarks in point of the Good Old Man will please yourself and all who read them, I submit some observations on the examination in the "LAFAYETTE FEMALE ACADEMY."

Yours with respect

"BOLEMAN."

On Wednesday and Thursday last the examination of "THE LAFAYETTE FEMALE ACADEMY" was held before a very crowded and intelligent audience. The schoolroom which is very large, was thronged each day by the parents and friends of the pupils and the Institution. On Wednesday the younger classes were examined and very much to the credit of themselves and their instructors. "The preparatory department of this academy is under the care of a lady, than whom there is none better qualified for her station. If intelligence, modesty, and varied worth are suitable qualifications, I feel assured that every one who reads this and knows her will not hesitate to own that she possesses them. Whatever others may think of this branch of the institution I for my part confess that I deem it equally important with any other. A great mistake is made by those parents, who send their children to school to whom to keep them out of mischief." They do not reflect that the time thus often wasted is mainly that in which the character of the child is fixed through life. It is too well known to require remark, that when the mind is blank in childhood, the first impressions made, remain on it in spite of all subsequent exertion to remove them. It must be therefore of the greatest importance to commit children to the care of those who are capable of giving them useful lessons; who are themselves amiable and thus suited to make youth so both by precept and example; and who can teach them that rational subordination, which is equally removed from the rule boorishness, which some mistake for independence, and from that servility of manner caused by an education founded on authority, independently of reason. Did parents generally consider this, we should not be so often pained as we are with the sight of rule ignorance—the effect of neglected childhood; nor would the parents themselves receive such frequent mortifications from spoiled children. These things look like truisms which all know, and yet it seems necessary that they should be constantly rung in their ears. They blame the teacher when the child is perverse or does not learn, not considering that this perverseness which makes children not learn, has begun and been fostered at home. This is a most important subject to society, and I earnestly pray every one who may

read these remarks to pause for a minute, and come to a resolution on it.

The latter part of the exercises of Wednesday consisted in reading compositions, which, considering the age of the writers, were very good; in a thorough examination on arithmetic by the intelligent instructor of that branch, and in a close inquiry into the origin of Logic, its principles and their use. The audience was occasionally recreated by music. The performance of one of the youngest members of the school on the piano and with the voice surprised and delighted all who witnessed it. There were exhibited also other specimens of musical talent equally creditable to the performers and to their very worthy and highly useful preceptor. No pains appeared to have been spared and the very young lady already alluded to seemed to read music with the same facility that she would the simplest tale.

On Thursday the Senior Class was examined. First on Astronomy with which they were well acquainted. The promptness and ease with which answers were given and computations made did ample credit to the mathematical teacher. The Principal knew well how to instruct his pupils in the application of the mathematics they had learned; and the pupils showed that they had been taught mathematics not only as the basis of all the physical sciences, indeed of all science which is of really substantial use, but also as the means of the closest and most scrupulously logical reasoning. As a rigid intellectual exercise mathematics are highly valuable, and have a powerful influence in strengthening the mind. We often see widows and those in pupilage imposed on by the avaricious and unprincipled, and if by understanding the measuring of lands or the calculation of accounts they could defend their own rights, it would be surely a desirable object. We may never expect to see a female commanding in an East-India voyage, or superintending the erection of a battery to save our country; but that any reason why females should not learn those principles by which property is obtained and secured, by which their minds are expanded by following and measuring the nation's track to remotest regions, and by which they are taught to read that ALPHABET by which the Deity has written his own history in the heavens? When we remember that the abused knowledge of astronomy has from the first ages tended to enliven the human mind, that by being able to calculate an eclipse or the return of a comet indicated to the ignorant something beyond human power, the crafty use of which knowledge pretended to be received from above struck the vulgar with amazement, and debasing them to idolize impostors made them willingly bow their necks to the yoke; when we consider that the monster superstition has its origin in the fears caused by natural phenomena, and that these have in every age been exaggerated by the insidious hunters after power in order to attain the objects of their ambition by walking across the prostrate necks of the awestruck multitude, when we consider all this, and that astronomy removing the curtain enabled men to see things as they are, and lay aside their fears, and walk forth in the dignity of their nature to view with adoration what they before shrank from, we cannot help congratulating ourselves on every institution intended to enlighten and free our race.

We no longer see those who know more than their neighbours cast into dungeons and chains and in some instances put to death, for science has raised her head and abashed superstition, the fierce parent of infatuated persecutions has shrunk back into the dark caverns whence she came. This superstition commences in childhood and advancing gradually from the nursery it spreads its baneful influence until the adult quaking before a bulrush which he sees agitated by moonlight becomes an intolerable burden to himself and an easy prey to any designing demagogue in church or state. Astronomy leading the benighted wanderer by the hand conducts him up to the tower of Babel from which he can look into Heaven, and there with her hand on his forehead explaining and pointing out the bright glories that adorn the universe, she teaches him to adore That Power who spoke them into being and hails them their eternal ruminations. There he hears "ces paroles enchanteresses qui tout-a-coup dans le profond silence de la nuit arrêtent au milieu de l'Olympe la lune et les étoiles, calment la mer irritée, font taire les vents et les flots, et suspendent le cours des fleuves rapides." It is unnecessary to mention what an overwhelming and most assuasive power this science exerts on us in regard to our adorable Creator, how it humbles us before Him and yet teaches us that that which can comprehend Him and his works cannot be destined to mortality; how it roots out avarice and all the grovelling passions that seem to belie our origin, and elevating our characters, anticipates here in some measure our destination hereafter. To all institutions originated and carried on for such noble purposes we wish with all our hearts unceasing prosperity, and we feel assured that our intelligent community feeling their ennobling influence will turn their attention more earnestly to the cultivation of the highest talents of our species.

After the examination on astronomy the class (the Senior) read compositions with which we were much pleased. As on all such occasions we were more struck with some than others, while we confess that in our judgment they all did great honour to the writers. The diligent author of the essay "on childhood," if we may be a little poetical, reminds us of the modest moon when behind her dark veil she sheds her pearly drops, and immediately bursting from the encircling cloud she spreads around her a bright flood of delight. The writer on the superior value of a public over a private education showed a great deal of sound sense and mature thought, together with that characteristic amiability which endears her to all who know her, and of which we sincerely hope no change of circumstance will ever deprive her. On the subject of education we shall probably make a few remarks before we close.

We were very much pleased with the strength and judgment shown in the dissertation "on the former and present condition of America." It gratified us also to notice the compliment paid, although others also paid some to our great and distinguished townsman Mr. Clay.

When the instinctive quickness and the spotless purity of female moral sense is considered, we really deem it a primary evidence of integrity to obtain their approbation. The young lady who spoke an address on "American Independence" did great justice to her subject. The patriotic enthusiasm that burned in this young lady's breast

deserves the highest commendation for let it be perpetually kept alive in the females of our country, and I want no better security for the continuance of that independence whose blessings on that occasion were eloquently set forth.

"The triumphs of genius"—a poem was an able exemplification of the subject. A hope has been expressed in a late public print that this poem will be published, and in this hope we cordially join. In that case it will speak its own panegyric more forcibly than we can. We cannot forbear however to compare it to a collection of brilliant parti coloured gems arranged in a fantastic but beautiful order, or to a piece of exquisitely wrought mosaic; nor indeed would it require a great stretch of imagination to fancy ourselves in the grottoes which this latter branch of art was destined to adorn, catching the constant stream of melody with which their walls resounded.

(To be Continued)

Georgia, Troup, and the Indians.—It is recollected that the Creek Indians are divided on the subject of the late treaty, by which that tribe ceded to the United States a large tract of country. The treaty was made by McIntosh and his friends without the consent of a majority of the nation, and for which he was put to death, the majority contending that the treaty of cession was fraudulently effected. The party opposed to the treaty are unwilling to carry it into execution. This conduct on the part of the Indians has excited the jealousy of the state of Georgia. The Legislature of that state, at a late extra session, accused Mr. Crowell, the Agent, of fomenting dissatisfaction among the Indians, and of exciting the hostile party to destroy McIntosh and to oppose the treaty.

For the purpose of keeping peace and administering justice; we suppose, the president delegated Mr. Andrews to go into the nation for the purpose of investigating the facts, and clothed him with special powers to suspend the agent from office if he found it necessary. A long correspondence has taken place between Mr. Andrews and Gov. Troup on the subject of Andrews' mission. Governor Troup displays much intemperance towards the Agent, and manifests, we think, a disposition to have Crowell removed at every event. Andrews, however, acting more discreetly, entered formally into the investigation, and after collecting the testimony acquired the Agent and exculpated him from the charges imputed and alleged by the Legislature and Gov. Troup.

Governor Troup finding Andrews inflexible, and disposed to pursue an independent course, informed the Secretary of War that he would no longer hold any correspondence with Mr. Andrews. And thus, so far, terminated the efforts of Gov. Troup to procure the expulsion of Crowell, the Agent, from his office.

The last Southern Recorder informs us that Gen. Gaines has failed in his attempt to reconcile the two parties of Indians, but obtained assurances that no hostilities would be committed either upon one another or with the whites. Whatever may be the justice of the Georgia claims to the territory obtained by the late treaty, we can but consider that government as having acted a most extravagant part towards the government of the United States and the Indians. If the treaty was in fact obtained by fraud, as alleged by the Indians, there can be no doubt but the United States ought and will abrogate it and restore the Indians to their rights. Governor Troup need not imagine that his bullying conduct is to deter the United States from doing justice. And if the treaty was fraudulently obtained, it must be null and void, and the United States must, in good faith, place the Indians upon their original footing. This can only be done by the United States Governor Troup will not pretend that Georgia has a right to interfere and take the treaty making power into her hands.

But Governor Troup and the government of Georgia seem to imagine that as the United States have obtained a treaty of cession, the right of property vests instantly in Georgia, and that it cannot be reclaimed, however corruptly and fraudulently the treaty may have been obtained. This cannot be sound doctrine.

It is true that Georgia becomes the owner of the soil and obtains jurisdiction over the country when ceded to the United States. But, surely, if the treaty was improperly obtained and unjustly practised upon the Indians, it will not be pretended that the treaty is binding. It follows of course that Georgia could obtain nothing by the treaty under such circumstances. No man, who regards the honor of his country, would wish to see such a treaty carried into execution; and we can but be surprised to see Governor Troup display so much hardness and intemperance in attempting to bully the United States into his views of the subject. For ourselves we hope and expect that the President will give the complaining Indians a fair and patient hearing and administer justice to them independent of Governor Troup, the Legislature of Georgia or any other power on earth. The Indians have a right to expect justice, and all good men will approve the act.

Huntsville Democrat.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM HAYTI.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Port au Prince, July 11.

"We embrace this opportunity via New York, to inform you of the arrival here on the 3d inst of a French frigate, a brig and a schooner, part of a squadron, consisting of two ships of the line, each bearing the flag of a Rear Admiral, eight frigates, two brigs and a schooner. Immediately after anchoring, the Commander of the frigate (a Baron Mackau) signified to his Excellency the President, his being the bearer of a commission from his most Christian Majesty Charles X. to treat with this Government respecting the recognition of its independence.

"On the evening of the 7th, the preliminaries were agreed to, and next morning the brig was despatched to announce to the squadron the amicable termination of the Commission.

"The whole squadron came to anchor off this port on the 9th inst and this morning the Ordinance of Independence was formally landed and conducted in procession to the Senate. The following articles were accepted by the Senators and afterwards sanctioned by his Excellency the President.

"The ports of the French part of the Island of St. Domingo to be opened to the flags of all nations. (The Spanish part is not included in the act of independence.) Only half the amount of import and export duties paid by other nations to be levied on French ships, merchandise, and produce.

"One hundred and fifty million of francs to be given to the French Colonists, as an indemnification, payable by instalments within five years, the first payment on 31st of December, 1825.

"It is stated that a written pledge, given on the

part of the Baron Mackau, that it was not the intention of the French Government, that the word produced at said dates. This, as well as other particulars, will be more amply explained as soon as we can make ourselves acquainted with them; no limitation is mentioned for the termination of the favored nation.

"Business is quite at a stand for the moment, nothing but testing and nominations is thought of. In addition to this letter we have the Port au Prince Feuille du Commerce of the 10th of July. It makes no mention of the terms of the treaty, but gives some particulars which may prove of some interest.

It states that, on the 3d inst, three French vessels of War, a schooner, a brig, and a frigate, the latter displaying both the French and Haytian flags, anchored in the great road, beyond the reach of the cannon, about an hour after midday. No sooner had they anchored, than the frigate sent its boat, with despatches for the government, which despatches were received and forwarded by the chief officer of the port. The next day several of the Haytian dignitaries repaired to the shore, and there received the Baron Mackau, the Captain of the frigate. "Then the public knew that this superior officer—officer of honor from his entrance upon the glorious career of arms was deputed by his sovereign to treat with our government concerning the recognition of our Independence—news which surprised many, but which nevertheless did not astonish a great number of Haytiens who expected the acknowledgment of our Independence, because of its justice, and above all knowing the liberality which has distinguished the reign of the august monarch Charles X. ever since his accession to the crown!

"On the 5th and on the morning of the 6th, nothing had transpired of the audiences and debates concerning our independence; nevertheless we could see in the countenances of all a *je ne sais quoi*, which was a happy presage—but on the 7th, we could read in every face the good news, and each complimented the other upon it. We are not deceived in auguring good from the employment of this distinguished officer, and we listened with pleasure to the recital of the actions of the Baron Mackau, from the age of 18 years. He acquits himself in negotiations as in the field of honor he leaves all his adversaries in admiration of his abilities, and it is of such as him we say with Pope.

Great is the profit, (thus the God rejoins)

When Ministers are blest with prudent mind.

"On the 8th in the morning, one of the three French vessels, the brig, set sail, carrying orders to the French Squadron, which was in the bay, and nothing was heard throughout the City but projects of feasts and of rejoicings: that we ought to have expected nothing less from a Prince who had just permitted the liberty of the press in his dominions. The ladies are occupying themselves with their toilettes, and with every thing that has any relation to the Haytian art, that is, the art of pleasing. In the midst of all these preparations, Echo, that nymph always faithful in repeating only the last words she hears, has recovered her memory, and we distinctly hear her repeating every where, *Free la France! Free Haiti! Free a jeune Charles X. le libérateur! Free a jeune Boyer!* beloved and cherished by all his fellow-citizens, and whom we may henceforward call, the *Fortunate Boyer*.

"On the 6th, the French vessel *Bearnaise*, sailed for France, with despatches concerning the Treaty signed by both parties. On the 9th the President received the congratulations of the French merchants; and on the same day, the French squadron anchored in the roads, and the two admirals came on shore. The great rejoicings were to take place on the 11th.

"The following vessels compose the French fleet. L'Eclat 80 guns; Jean Bart 74; Circé, 44, Nymphe 44, Magicienne 44, Venus 60; Clorinde 60; Médée 44; Themis 44; Rose 18; Coriux 18; the Antelope, the Bearnaise, and the Salamander."

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATIES.

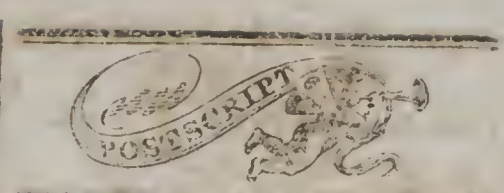
Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Missouri Intelligencer, dated "St. Louis, June 4.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that treaties have been concluded by Gen. Clark, with the Kansas and Osage Indians, for the cession of all the land which they held within this State, and also for a considerable district of country west of Missouri and Arkansas. Several new and advantageous stipulations have been introduced into the treaties. The Kansas are to pay for all horses or other property stolen or taken by them from the white people since the year 1810, and the Osages are in like manner to pay for all similar depredations committed by them since the year 1800. These stipulations, of course, cannot take effect until after the treaties are ratified by the President and Senate, when upon proof being made to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, payment will be made. The sum of eight thousand dollars is appropriated by the treaties to these indemnities. These Indians are also to pay for all future injuries of the same kind, the amount of which is to be annually stopped out of their annuities, on making proof to the agents of the value of the property taken. The country west of Missouri and Arkansas is appropriated to the use of the Kansas and Osages, and of the other Indians now within the limits of this State, none of whom are to settle within twenty leagues of our boundary. Thus these important treaties have been concluded, by virtue of which the beautiful tract of country on the western border of this State, will be laid open to the settlement of the white people, and the whole state is to be freed from the nuisance of an Indian population. Many of our frontier citizens and adventurers to Mexico will be indemnified for their losses, and the obligation to pay for thefts and robberies out of their annuities, will operate as a security against future depredations, and will make the whole nation responsible for the good behavior of each individual. The stipulations to prevent all Indians from settling within sixty miles of our boundary, is one of the wisest ever put into a treaty. It will be advantageous to both Indians and white people, for it will leave a clear space between them, wide enough to prevent encroachments on each other's territory and allow room for stock to range without getting upon Indians' land, and giving the Indians a pretext for killing and stealing it. Upon the whole, these are two of the most advantageous treaties ever made for Missouri, and must have the effect of giving tranquility to her frontiers, securing it against future interruption from Indians, bringing a beautiful part of the country into cultivation, greatly increasing the steam of emigration to our Western border, and giving it a dense and powerful population which will forever place it beyond the reach of Indian wars."

HOLY ALLIANCE.

MILAN, 19th May.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria have arrived at this place. The King and Queen of Naples, the Duchess of Parma, and the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, are already here. It is believed that conferences will be held between the Chancellor of Austria, and the Ambassadors of France, Russia, Prussia, and England, about the 1st of June; and also with the Ministers of Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Sardinia at which conference a Cardinal, as Representative of the Holy Father, will assist.

Two subjects will be under discussion. A proposed arrangement between the Greeks and the Ottoman Porte, and an Italian Confederation, similar to the Germanic. The first is rendered the more necessary, as it is generally admitted that the Bulgarians are unable to terminate the contest.



THE ELECTION.

The following is a list of the names of the Senators in this state, the counties in which they live, and the political side they espouse.

FOR THE NEW COURT.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Daniel,	Montgomery.	Selly,	Adair.
Hogels,	Nicholas.	Allen,	Greene.
Barrett,	Harrison.	Woods,	Cumberland.
O'annon,	Fleming.	Cockrell,	Allen.
Carnell,	Campbell.	O'annon,	Logan.
Smith,	Scott.	Swine,	Christian.
Ward,	Greene.	Worthington,	Mahoning.
Allen,	Henry.	Lancey,	Barnes.
Daveiss,	Mercer.	Dunley,	Franklin.
Denny,	Jefferson.	Possyette,	Pendleton.
Mayo,	Floyd.		

FOR THE OLD COURT.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Pope,	Washington.	Lockett,	Blount.
White,	Shelby.	Stephens,	Buckner.
Garrard,	Clay.	Cruikshank,	Harlan.
M. H. Wickliffe,	Nelson.	Caulkner,	Gerrard.
Hickman,	Harlan.	Mildrow,	Woodford.
Allen,	Clark.	Howard,	Madison.
R. Wickliffe,	Fayette.	Davidson,	Letcher.
J. Ward,	Alston.	Clardy,	Futts.

All those marked thus * were elected at the late election.—It is not yet known whether Lyon or Givens is elected in the lower Senatorial District.

From the best information we have been able to collect the old Court party have succeeded by a large majority of members in the lower house. We have the names of the Representatives from fifty two counties, without information to which side of the question many of them belong. As soon as we can procure the number of votes given to each, they shall appear in our paper.

On Tuesday last the person charged with depositing Tartar emetic in Mr. Wickliffe's punch, was examined before two magistrates, and sentenced to further trial. We understand that all who partook of the punch have escaped without any other injury than having been well poked, &c.

The Lafayette Female Academy.

COMMENCES its sixth session on MONDAY, the 5th of September next, and continues till the first Monday in February.

From the difficulty of classing these who come in irregularly, it is hoped that all who attend will be in with the session, for the benefit and convenience both of the PUPILS and the INSTRUCTORS.

TERMS as usual in CURRENCY, and payment always quarterly in advance. Lexington August 8th, 1825.—J. S. J.

FOR SALE.

600 To eight hundred acres of best land in Logan county on old river, the river inclusive is the line on one side for about a mile and a half. Two of the best of never-failing rivers. Also, Charles S. Morton and myself have for sale

A Handsome Farm,

In the same county, about eight miles on this side of Russellville, with some valuable improvements, such as an apple orchard of the best of fruit. Large double log house with stone chimneys, all necessary out buildings. A tract containing from 175 to 200 acres—old or 70 cleared, and no person can say that there is any other place better watered. It has three springs affording a stream of sufficient size for mills. The above tracts of land can be purchased on good terms, or exchanged for land in this or one of the adjoining counties. Also, I have an extraordinary Farm Hand, a negro man whom I will exchange for a young negro woman with or without children, accustomed to house business.

GEO. W. MORTON

Fayette Co. Aug. 13th 1825.—32-4w.

Sale of Furniture, &c.

On Wednesday the 7th of September next, Will be sold at Public sale, at the residence of the Sub-criber a few doors North of Mr. Higgin's Store, Household & Kitchen furniture of various kinds, which may be viewed the day preceding the sale—terms Spc in hand for all sums under 20 dollars, for sums of 20 dollars or over, 90 days credit, the purchaser giving a note with approved security—Lexington August 12, 1825. WILLIAM W. H. 1.

Two female servants to be hired application to be made at my office on Market Street near the public square. W. W.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing of JAMES P. RUCKER, the following Slaves or either of them; viz William a man and Precilla his wife, and their children of the following names (to wit) George, George Ann, Patience, Dick, William and James, as these slaves are all my property in right of my dower in the estate of John Mc Daniel dec'd.

MARY HAMILTON.

late MARY MCDANIEL.

August 1st 1825.—32—31*

Weaving.

ABRAHAM DEYARMON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has commenced the Weaving business in all its various branches as follows, Coverlets, Diner, Sattin, Jeans, and imitation of Venetian Carpeting &c.

He will also attend to the BLUE & BLACK, Dying and Scouring. He pledges himself, that no exertions shall be spared by him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work, his establishment is in a part of the house occupied by Mr. Brewster as a Saddlery Shop on Main Street and directly opposite the Baptist grave yard where he may be found at all times. Fayette 9th 1825.—32-31.

Fayette County to wit.

Taken up by Joseph Rutherford six miles from Lexington on the Hickman Road one white mare fleabitten about the neck and shoulders about twelve years old. Portion hands two inches high no brands Appraised to fifteen Dollars in Silver or gold by Francis Downing and John Krieser before me this 27th day of April 1825. August 12th 1825.—32—31*

O KEEN, J. P.

A CARD.
Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake,
TAILORS,
WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style. They have on hand for sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE, low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.
ELIJAH H. DRAKE.
Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of Cutting and Making all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, Ladies' Riding Dresses and HATS. He has brought with him from Mr. Watson's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.
Lexington, July 22, 1825.—20-6m

MARNIE VIRDEN.
RECEIVED from his friends in Lexington, well known to all, that he has provided himself with
A Complete Hack,
And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate all who may please to favor him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he is confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. The residence is on Mill street, above the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.
Lexington, July 29th, 1825.—30-1f

For Sale.
A valuable tract of about 320 Acres of first Rate LAND;
LYING on Cane Run about five miles from Lexington, on the Iron Works road, on which there is two log Cabins and 90 acres cleared, the remainder
Well Timbered with Timber Of the first Quality, & furnished with an abundance Of Stock Water.
This tract can be very conveniently divided into two tracts, so as to accommodate purchasers who may wish to purchase the whole.
For terms apply to William Story of Georgetown or to the Editor of Lexington.

\$50 REWARD.
Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth of this Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth last, and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscribers to the greater portion of which were seventy-five and a half cents and a half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in exchange for their other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by DANIEL PRICE.
V. 1825 Ky Jan 20 1825.—3-1f

Public Sale.
Agreeably to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky passed at their last session, we will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday 27th day of the present month a first rate MERRIMAN MILL and appurtenances together with one live and ten acres of land in the town of the late Jacob Keiser dead in Jesse Keiser's estate & situate south of Lexington. A credit of six months will be given, bond and security will be required, terms of sale, gold or silver—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
WM. POLLARD, 2 Commissioners.
JOHN H. MILLER, 3.
At the same time and place there will be several other horses, a parcel of hay and several other articles of farm stock for sale as above.
August 5, 1825. 31-3m

Stop the Thief!
WAS STOLEN on the night of the 24th inst. from Daniel Crump's, six miles south of Perryville, Kentucky,
A LARGE ROAN MARE,
about fifteen hands high, small scar on her breast occasioned by rowling, a small white star in her forehead, very d or red rump, some small saddle spots, very small eyes, shod before and behind with iron shoes. The most I suspect of having stolen her is a peddler who came the night that I did at Mr. Crump's to stay all night but was missed about 10 or 11 o'clock the same night. Any person who detects the thief or can give information that I get the mare shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble and expense, by the subscriber living at the Cross Plains, Fayette County Ky.
BENJAMIN HILDROSE.
July 25, 1825.—30-1f

PUBLIC NOTICE.
RANAWAY from the subscriber residing in the town of Cynthia,
JOHN WARD,
An apprentice to the Tailoring business. Said apprentice made his elopement on the 15th inst having about seventeen months to serve. Ward has by great care and attention having been bestowed on him, become a good workman, and consequently valuable to his master. He is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high well proportioned, dark eyes, and dark curled hair. Wears a black broad coat and light pantaloons as when dressed is much of a dandy. These are the three or four persons from employing a laborer and a reward, as I am resolved to put the law right in force against all such do.
JOHN WHITE.
July 24th 1825.—30-1f

The Kentucky Whig.
THREE individuals have in their possession subscription papers for the Kentucky Whig, and are requested to return them immediately to the Editor.
NELSON NICHOLAS.
July 24th 1825.—30-1f

Queensware & China.
JAMES HAMILTON,
MAIN STREET,
HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Queensware and China ware, selected with care expressly for this market, containing
Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. Tea do do do.
Pipes, Tumblers & Mugs, do.
Oval Dishes, do.
Covered do. very handsome, do.
Soup Tureens do.
Sauce do do.
Bakers and Nappies, do.
Mugs and Pitchers, do.
Bowls, Basins and Ewers, do.
Teapots, Sugar and Creams, do.
Coffee Boxes and Saucers, do.
Teacups and Saucers, &c. &c.
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and G. C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.
CASH will be given for a few tons of HEMP.
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted for the Lexington Public Advertiser, or for Advertisements published in that paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle their respective balances, either by payment of the money or giving a note. Those who do not comply with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged.
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f

SLAVES FOR SALE.
An excellent COOK and WASHER, aged between 40 and 50 years. Also a boy 16 years of age, who is acquainted with quilling in a bagging factory. Inquire of the Printer.
Lexington, April 14, 1825.—15-1f

Journeyman Blacksmiths.
I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.
JOHN EADS.
Lexington March 24, 1825.—12-1f

NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just imported from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store on Main Street, in Lexington, opposite the Court House, a choice assortment of
WOODS,
Selected with great care by himself;
Among which are the following Articles, viz:
Super fine BROAD CLOTHS and Cassimeres, assorted.
Fainted and Plain Broadcloths.
Dramatic Satins and silk stripes do.
Irish and Russia Sheetings do.
Table and Russia Diapers do.
Irish Linen and Brown Holland do.
Linen and Cotton Drillings do.
Furniture Calicoes, and Ginghams do.
Wide and narrow Fancy Calicoes do.
Cotton and Linen Cambricks do.
Long Lawn and Cotton Handkerchiefs do.
Jacquet and Mill Mul Muslins do.
Figured and Plain Book do.
Canton Crapes and Crapes Robes do.
Crape and Cotton Handkerchiefs do.
Italian Crapes and Crapes Scarfs do.
Pink Muslin Robes & White do. with coloured borders.
Plain and Figured Silks assorted.
Figured Silk and Gause Handkerchiefs do.
Broad and Black Silk do do.
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery do.
Silk and Beaver Gloves do.
Na keen, Silk, Twist and Buttons do.
Ribbons, Tapes, Laces and Edgings do.
Tortoise Tucking and Side Combs do.
Wide and narrow Domestic Fabrics do.
Domestic Cassimeres and Bed Ticking ass'd.
Furniture and Domestic Checks assorted.
Brown and Bleached Cotton Sheetings do.
Fine Sea Island and common Cotton Shirtings do.
Silk Merceries and Valence Vesting assorted.
Hosiery Cloths, from No 11 to 7 warranted do.
Mourne and Leather Shoes assorted.
Best Madeira and London particular Wines.
Best 4th Proof FRENCH BRANDY.
Best EMERALD.
GUNPOWDER and YOUNG HYSON TEA.
LOAF SUGAR, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE.
Allspice, Pepper, Cloves and Mace.
Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Mustard.
Best Bengal 1st and 2nd Patent Blacking.
Madder, Copperas and Alum.
Queens, China and Glass Ware, assorted.
Woolen Glass and Cut Nails.
Spades and Shovels.
Cradling and Grass SCYTHES.
And a general Assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Those GOODS being laid in very low and with such great care, that all who may want to purchase will find it their interest to call.
ALEX. PARKER.
Lexington June 9, 1825.—23-1f

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Campbell Circuit, Sct.
APRIL TERM, 18. 5.
Frederick Klette, complainant, against
Elias P. Smith and others, Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant E. P. Smith is an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, in the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is therefore, ordered, that unless said Defendant E. P. Smith do appear here, on or before the first day of the next July term of this court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same as to him will be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively.
A copy, teste,
JAMES TAYLOR, c. c. c. c.
June 9, 1825.—23-9w

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.
The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called the GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors. The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms.
THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.
May 2, 1825.—19-1f

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly executed here

Botanic Garden.
T. GRUBB and plough about 7 acres of ground, to pave at 10 square yards with flat stones. To lay out 100 cubic yards of a stone fence. To put up a board fence 7 feet high, around part of the ground.
To Care Tan bark and other objects by the day or the load.
To procure and plant One Thousand young trees, Shrubs and Vines, from the woods.
Apply to the Superintendent C. S. Ruffins by letter left at Capt. Pike's or Thomas Smith's.
N. B. The above holders are notified to pay the instalments due on their shares to the Treasurer of the company.
Feb. 3 1825.—5-1f

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the
WHITESMITH BUSINESS
in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and steel yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.
He renders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.
Horse Shoring and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.
THOMAS STEDMAN.
N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade.
Feb. 10, 1825.—6-1f

WANTED,
A GARDNER for the BOTANIC GARDEN, he must be sober, trusty and skillful. Apply to the Printer.
—ALSO—
An undertaker to quarry Stone—and 100 Cedar or Locust posts 9 or 10 feet long.—Apply as above.
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f

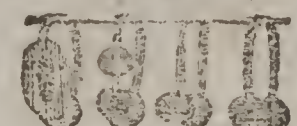
LA MOTTE'S COUGH DROPS.
Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.
THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of
Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep
arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.
The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are submitted, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.
Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon
La Motte's Cough Drops.
we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.
Doct. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4, 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February 14th, 1825: Watson Smither and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825.
Dr. J. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.
REV. BENJAMIN HARRIS.
Salem [N. Y.] January 12th 1825.
Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge [N. Y.] whose signature will be affixed to his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particularly careful that the bottle is enveloped in a silver or gold label, which is struck on the same as the true time for.

Sold wholesale and retail by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. C. LEEBATH, Waco—P. M. WEDDILL, Druggist, Cincinnati—G. O. S. CROSBY, Druggist, Columbus—G. O. WIN, A. H. H. & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—WYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky. and at the
Drug Store of James Graves,
Lexington, Ky.
Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.
May 25th 1825.—1 year.

Book BINDING.
ALEX. R. DRENNAN & SONS,
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry on the above business opposite the lower market house, Lexington. Any commands they may be favoured with, shall be punctually attended to.
N. B. At the same place
Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and various colours
Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the Colour renewed.
Lexington, Feb. 10, 1825.—6-1f

NEW GOODS.
The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.
He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bulging Canals—Lace Bonnets—Blue Oil in canisters for Machinery, &c. His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
To those purchasing to sell again he can offer in quantities.
JOHN TILFORD.
Lexington, April 11, 1825.—15-1f
P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale
J. T.

KENTUCKY BIBLE SOCIETY,
OFFERS FOR SALE
OCTAVO BIBLES of a very superior quality, \$1 60 cents per copy. They have on hand also, a great number of Bibles and Testaments, adapted to the use of Societies, Associations, Sunday Schools, and Families, which they will dispose of for cash, and to the poor gratis. Apply to the Agent at his office at Mr. D. A. Sayre's Main Street Lexington.
THOS. NELSON,
Agent, A. B. S.
July 27th, 1825.—30-3f

JOHN M. HEWETT,
TRUSS MAKER,

(810 T ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)
IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand 1 RUSSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz. The common steel, with & without the ratchet wheel. The newly invented and much approved double-headed steel.
The Morocco Elastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.
Gentlemen's best Morocco, Blue skin, & alfskin, and Russia Drilling Binding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets, Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Misses Pack Stays, to relieve pains in the breast.
Double and single Morocco Suspensives with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.
The Tailoring Business,
In its various branches, continued as usual.
Lexington, May 3, 1825.—18-1f

For Sale,
145
ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND;
One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land sold, &c.
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824.—14-1f

WHISKEY.
WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by
DAVID MEGOWAN.
Upper end of the upper market house.
Lexington, May 10th 1824.—20-1f

For Sale,
A SMALL FARM OF 30 ACRES
In the immediate neighbourhood of LEXINGTON.
THERE are on it comfortable buildings for two families; necessary good water—meadows & orchards—under good fence—and sufficiency of wood land. Terms can be made very favourable.
Apply to
CHARLES WILKINS,
or Col. JAMES TROTTER.
Lex. Aug. 1, 1824.—72-1f

Morocco Manufactory.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.
N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.
PATRICK GEOHEGAN.
January 13th, 1825.—2-1f

Saw Office.
JAMES O. HARRISON.
WILL practice LAW in the Fayette Courts. His Office is kept above the office of the Clerk of the County Court.
Lex July 15, 1825.—23-1f


LAW NOTICE.
JAMES SHANNON, Late of Whiting, Va.
WILL practice Law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Northern and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Sho Street.
Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-1f

LAW NOTICE.
ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS
Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15-1f

LAW NOTICE.
JOHN W. TIBBATS & J. O. HARRISON.
HAVE united in the Practice of the LAW in the Fayette Circuit Courts. Their Office is kept in the room immediately above the Office of the Clerk of the County Court.
April 7, 1825.—14-1f


It must not be forgotten
THAT ONE OF THE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE \$40,000 LOTTERY
Recently drawn in the City of Baltimore, was sold at
PIKE'S OFFICE.
And that he has TICKETS now for sale in several other Eastern Lotteries, all to be concluded within 30 days. Among the Brilliant Prizes of which are to be found—
1 of 50,000 4 of 10,000
3 of 20,000 5 of 5,000
Independent of a Great Number of \$1000, 3000, 2500—2000—1000—500—&c. &c. &c.
Tickets from \$5 to \$10 only—and prizes will be paid at his office as soon as presented. Orders from any part of the United States will receive the most prompt attention, if post paid, and addressed to
J. M. PIKE, Lexington Ky
May 12 1825.—19-1f

\$100 Specie Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Lexington, Fayette County (Kentucky) on the 28th day of December last, a Negro Man named
QUILLA:
About 21 years of age; about 5 feet 6 or 9 inches high, slender made, of copper complexion; he had on a grey flannel coat and pantaloons, took with him a drab grey coat with 3 or 4 capes, with other clothing not recollecting, I have reason to believe the above slave is either in the state of Indiana, Illinois or Ohio, or on board some Steam Boat.
I will give the above reward for the said slave taken out of the state of Kentucky, or fifty dollars in like money if taken within the State of Kentucky, on delivery of him in Lexington.
May 23d 1825. WM. E. BAIN.
21-1f

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE TRACT OF 163 ACRES

Of first rate land, lying on Cane Run, about five miles from Lexington, on the Iron Works road, on which there is about twenty acres cleared with a log cabin on it, the remainder woodland well timbered with timber of the first quality.
For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.
Lexington June 22d 1825.—24-1f

J. M. PIKE
WANTS TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.
Lex Feb. 24 1825.—0-1f

The Sulphur Bath
IS again in operation, and will be carefully administered by Robert McNitt. Its efficacy has been proved in several cases of Rheumatism, Letter, &c. Apply at the room opposite the Red River Iron Store, on Short street, and directly above the office of Sam. Blair, esq.
Lexington, April 26 1825.—18-1f

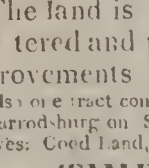
Lancasterian Seminary.

THE UNDERSIGNED being associated in the education of youth do pledge themselves to those who may please to patronize their institution, to devote their best efforts to the progress and improvement of their pupils both in moral and literary attainments.
Classical and Scientific DEPARTMENT;
Under the charge of Mr. O'Hara.
TERMS OF TUITION in this Department are as follows:
Classical Course, 10 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks; Scientific Instruction 10 dollars per quarter of five months to twelve weeks.—The terms of tuition will therefore be four dollars per quarter of twelve weeks, including the lessons, slates, pencils, fuel, &c. usually furnished in this institution.
Tuition to be paid in advance.
WM. DICKINSON.
CHARLES O'HARA.
June 22, 1825.—25-1f

The Lancasterian School
Will be under the same regulation as heretofore;—with the exception of a change of the session from five months to twelve weeks.—The terms of tuition will therefore be four dollars per quarter of twelve weeks, including the lessons, slates, pencils, fuel, &c. usually furnished in this institution.
Tuition to be paid in advance.
WM. DICKINSON.
CHARLES O'HARA.
June 22, 1825.—25-1f

Tobacco Manufactory.

WILLIAM H. NORTON
HAS opened a shop opposite Drs. Pindell and Satterlyte, where he has and will constantly keep on hand
Best chewing Tobacco,
Best Kentucky Spanish and common SEGARS.
Scotch, Rappee and Maccouba Snuffs of superior quality. Wholesale or Retail.
W. H. N. Has recently commenced the manufacture of
Wrought Nails,
A supply of which, equal if not superior to any manufactured in the United States, will be constantly kept for sale at the above establishment.
Lexington July 8, 27-1f

Lands for Sale.
THE subscribers wish to sell their farms on which they live in the county of Mercer on Salt river seven miles below Harrodsburgh and one mile west of New Providence Church containing near
300 Acres each:
The land is of good quality well watered and timbered, with good improvements orchards and buildings. Also one tract containing 166 acres, nine miles below Harrodsburgh on Salt River, on which James McAllee lives. Good land, well watered with good
TIMBER AND GOOD Improvements,
The whole or either of the above farms will be sold low for cash and a reasonable credit given for part of the purchase money. JNO & ROBT. MCKARNY.
July 4, 1825 28-60

ENTERTAINMENT,
AT THE

Main street
By Nathaniel M. Simpson;
WHERE accommodations both for Man and Horse may be had, of the best the country affords, and on the best terms.
2 or 3 HACKS
Are constantly kept, for the accommodation of those who wish to hire.
May 5th, 1825.—18-1f

Soap Grease and Ashes.
I WISH to purchase a quantity of SOAP GREASE AND ASHES, for which a fair price will be paid in cash.
SAMUEL COOLIDGE.
Lexington July 27th 1825.—30-1f